

# **Semantic Group of Units with the Semanteme "Thinking" in the Uzbek Language: A Contrastive Analysis with Bosnian and English Lexicons**

**Azamat Akbarov**

International Burch University  
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Saodat Muhamedova**

Tashkent State Pedagogical University  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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## **Abstract**

The article deals with the semantic field units with semanteme "thinking" in Uzbek, Bosnian and English languages, defined by their integral seme, on the basis of the criteria specified internal semantic groups. Lexical units refer to the meaning "thinking" and semantic field, integral and distinctive meaning have been investigated, inner groups have been classified in the example of the Uzbek language. The study of linguistic units on the basis of semantic fields is widespread in the world linguistics. They are mainly directed at the study of semantic groups of verbs. Our research will compare the semantic fields of units with semanteme "thinking" in the Uzbek language. The given lexical-semantic field includes not only the lexeme of the verbs, but the lexemes of nouns, lexemes of adjectives, lexemes of adverbs and also some of the idioms. In the result of the analysis of the factual material revealed the following semantic groups of units with semanteme "thinking" in the Uzbek language.

**Keywords:** semanteme "thinking," semantic fields of units, idioms, factual material, Uzbek language

## **Introduction**

Known works of Russian linguists devoted to the study of lexical-semantic fields (groups) include verbs as action verbs (Kildibekova, 1985), verb relations (Gysin, 1981, 1982), speech, feelings, thoughts and behavior (Vasiliev, 1981), verbs initiation object (Kuznetsov, 1974) and desire (Vorkachev, 1994), emotions (

Rudakov, 1994, Fomenko, 1974), giving (Gonchareva , 1981), compliance (Gysin , 1989), speech ( Rubtsov , 1976), gender inequality (Gysin, 1977), verb classification relations (Gysin , 1980), full coverage ( Paducheva Motherland, 1993), verbs of communication (Glowinski , 2000).

In Uzbek linguistics, the previous research was conducted in the semantic fields of the verbs of speech ( I.Kuchkartaev , 1977), states ( R.Rasulov , 1989), motion (S.Muhamedova, 2007) , relationships ( M.Sodikova, 1992) , feelings (T.Musaev) and view (Z.Siddikov, 2000).

In German linguistics as well, previously the research was conducted in detail with the lexical-semantic group of verbs both by the German and the Russian linguists. These are the verbs of the event semantics (Vaysgerber, 1964, Vikmane, 1989), thinking ( Kozhevnikov, 1970), verbs with the meaning of connection (Rumin, 1970), verbs of receiving and withdrawal (Shcherbakov, 1975), verbs of motion (Orthen, 1976), verbs of directed motion (Alexandrov, 1993), and verbs of motion gehen kommen (Irgashev, 1985), sound (Savina, 1978), beliefs ( Egorchenkova, 1985), promotion (Paly, Slepko, 1999), verbs of behavior (Grishaeva, 1999), verbs of state (Vinokurov , 2002), verbs of surprise (Kolayan 2001), verbs expressing liquid (Vintsova, 2001), verbs haben and possession besitzen (Kalinin, 2002), auditory perception verbs (Vliegel , 1988), verbs with the meaning "see" in German and French (Schpping, 1982).

Also in comparative linguistics method of semantic fields is widely applied as well as in this field it is applied mainly in respect to the lexical-semantic groups of verbs. There are some PhD thesis such as "verbs of movement in German and English" (Zlobin, 1993), "Visual verbs in German and Georgian" (Karegauli , 1991), "The German and Russian verbs of motion" ( Shamne, 2000), "Verbs of perception of English and German languages" (Babalova, 1989)," The verbs of sound in German and Russian " (Dementieva, 1982)," Russian and German verbs with the meaning of beginning (Shihanova, 1987), and others.

Thus, the field of linguistics presently has no special research on the object of our study - the semantic field units with semanteme "thinking." There is the study in Russian linguistics that considers the verbal speech means of the physical and intellectual activities, recorded in the dictionaries of the Russian and English languages also functioning the class of verbs of intellectual activity in all poetry of the Russian texts of Joseph Brodsky. In these studies, detailed and comprehensive semantic features are considered only some of the verbs with seme "thinking."

According to Steven Pinker, in order to analyze and compare the words, we should find a case in which the rule and the words themselves express the same content; however, even when compared, and when an equivalent was found (among the languages), they (the words) would still be psychologically and neurologically distinguishable (Pinker, 1999). Therefore, in the following examples we will try to find some equivalents of Uzbek words in the Bosnian language, with their explanations in English language, but always bearing in mind that the words can never be completely the same in two languages.

**1. Units with seme "thinking, the thought."** This group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as Tafakkur (thinking), тафаккур қилмоқ (think), ўй (thought), ўйламоқ (think), ўй сурмоқ (think over), фикр (thought), фикрламоқ (think), фикрлашмоқ (share thoughts), фикран (mentally), фикрли (thinking), фикрий (mental, intellectual) and others. (Siddikov, 2000)

In the Bosnian language the term for thought is Misao. From this word the following forms were made: *misliti (thinking – to think)*, *promišljati (to think over)*, *premišljati (se) (to think through or to be indecisive)*, *promijeniti misao (to change one's mind)*, *podijeliti mišljenje (to share thoughts)*, *misaono (mentally)*, *istomišljenik (the person that has the same opinion as someone else)*. (Halilović, 1996)

In the English language, the word *thought* originally meant, “to conceive in mind, consider” (Harper, 2001). As seen above, most of the English equivalents of thought exist in both the Uzbek and Bosnian languages, except for Bosnian word *istomišljenik (the person that has the same opinion as someone else)*. English language recognizes this word as *supporter*, however the word supporter means the one who supports the idea, but *istomišljenik* is the one who has the same idea as someone else, and shares that idea with the person.

**2. Units with seme "Decision."** This group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as аҳд (determination), аҳд қилмоқ (decide), аҳдлашмоқ (decide together), қарор (decision), қарор қилмоқ (decide), қарорга келмоқ (come to a decision), қарорида тўхтамоқ (stay on the decision), ҳисобламоқ (think that decision is right) and others. (Kuchkartaev, 1977)

In the Bosnian language the derivations from the word decision are: *određivanje (determination)* or *odluka (determination)*, *odlučiti (to decide)*, *odluka (decision)*, *donijeti odluku (make a decision)*, *držati se odluke (stay firm when making a decision)*, etc. (Halilović, 1996)

The Uzbek word *аҳдлашмоқ* (*decide together*), actually has a lot in common with the English word *decision*: settlement, agreement. The action of agreeing requires at least two participants, and sometimes the derived word in one language describes the original thought behind the main word in another language – in this case, English. (Harper, 2001)

**3. Units with seme "discuss, deliberate."** This group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as муҳокама 1,2 (discussion), муҳокама қилмоқ (этмоқ, юритмоқ) (discuss), ақллашмоқ (advice), кенгаш 1,2 (discussion), кенгашмоқ 1 (confer, consult), маслаҳат 1,2,3 (advice, recommendation), маслаҳатлашмоқ 1 (advice) and others. (Glowinski, 2000)

The Bosnian forms are: *rasprava* (*discussion*) and *raspravljati* (*to discuss*). (Halilović, 1996)

**4. Units with seme "Awareness , understanding thought."** This group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as англамоқ 1,2 (understand, realize), тушунча 1,2,3 (concept), тушунчали (having a vision, knowing), тушунмоқ 1 (understand), тушунмоқ 2 (penetrate), идрок 1 (mind, intellect), идрок қилмоқ (этмоқ) (to work out, realize), зехн (mind, intellect, consciousness), фаҳм (ingenuity, resourcefulness), фаҳмламоқ (think, guess, know, understand, to catch onto), уқув 1 (understand, bright), уқмоқ 1, 2 (understand, know, take in a sense) and others. (Kuchkartayev, 1977)

The Bosnian language has similar equivalences in these terms: *shvatati*, *poimati* (*understand, realize*), *shvatanje* (*understanding*). (Halilović, 1996)

In the English language, the word “awareness” has two meanings. The one is that of thought: being aware of something. However, the original form of this word means to be cautious, to be aware of danger. This meaning is not very odd if we make a closer comparison with both the Uzbek and Bosnian languages, where in some of the forms (in Uzbek *этмоқ*: to work out, realize, and in Bosnian *shtavanje* – *understanding*), we perceive that all three languages at some point identify the word “awareness” with caution.

**5. Units with seme "to justify somebody's thoughts."** This group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as асосламоқ (justify), исбот (evidence, argument), исботламоқ (prove, argue), изоҳ 1 (explanation, interpretation), изоҳламоқ (to clarify, explain, interpret), талқин 2 (interpretation), талқин қилмоқ 3 (to interpret), тушунтирмоқ (to clarify, explain, expound, cram), уқдирмоқ (to

clarify, explain, expound, cram, to make it clear), шарх (interpretation, explanation), шарҳламоқ (explain, cram, comment) and others. (Vasiliev, 1981)

Bosnian: *opravdati* (justify), *dokaz* (evidence), *dokazati* (to prove), *objašnjenje* (explanation), *protumačiti* (interpret) *pojasniti* (clarify), *razjasniti* (to make something clear) etc. (Halilović, 1996)

In this aspect, English language recognizes few more examples of justifying someone's thoughts: to bear out (verify), confirm, and validate. (The Oxford Thesaurus)

**6. Units with seme "Knowledge."** This group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as ақл (mind, intelligence, reason, intellect), ақлли (smart, intelligent), онг I, 1 (conscious, mind, reason), онгли (conscious, intelligent, clever), мия 3 (figuratively) mind, intelligence), мияли (smart, intelligent), интеллект, интуиция, билим 1 (knowledge, cognition), билмоқ 1 (know, possess the knowledge, to understand, to think), билимли (knowing, having deep knowledge), билимдон (having deep knowledge), илимий 1,2,3 (scientific), олим 1,2 (scientist) and others. (Vinokurov, 2002)

The Bosnian equivalents of these are: *pametna* (smart), *intelligentan* (intelligent), *svjestan* (conscious), *oštrouman* (smart, intelligent), *znalac* (the one who knows things). (Halilović, 1996)

**7. Units with seme "Mental comparison."** This group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as *солиштирмоқ* 2 (match, compare), *чоғиштирмоқ* (match, compare), *қиёс* 1 (comparison and contrast, analogy), *қиёслашмоқ* (compare, to draw an analogy), *таққосламоқ* (contrast, compare) and others. (Vasiliev, 1981)

Bosnian equivalents: *porediti* (compare), *suprotstavljati* (contrast), *razlikovati* (distinguish), *analogija* (analogy). (Halilović, 1996)

English sources: to match up to, be on par with, be in the same class, come close to, hold a candle to; etc. (The Oxford Thesaurus)

**8. Units with seme "Think for a specific purpose."** This group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as мақсад (goal), ғоя 3 (idea, concept), кўзламоқ 1 (scheduled to pursue, keep in mind), мўлжал 1.2 (basting, preliminary calculation), мўлжалламоқ 1.2, 3 (schedule, estimate, expect), чоғламоқ 1,2,3 (assume, schedule, to plan), режа 2 (plan, basting), режа тузмоқ (режалаштирмоқ) (build-up, schedule), ният (intention, purpose, plan) and others. (Vasiliev, 1981)

Bosnian equivalents: *cilj* (goal), *ideja* (idea), *držati na umu* (to keep in mind), *promišljati* (to think), *očekivati* (expect), *pretpostaviti* (assume), *planirati* (to plan), *isplanirati* (build up a schedule), *namjera* (intention). (Halilović, 1996)

**9. Units with seme "has a sharp mind and talent."** This group can be divided into two subgroups: A. Units with seme "has a sharp mind." B. Units with seme "has talent and ability."

- A. Units with seme "has a sharp mind." This sub-group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as *зехли* (smart, quick-witted, shrewd, clever), *икдидорли* (sensible, intelligent, understanding), *тазимли* 1.2, (clever, clever), *фаросатли* (perceptive, very clever), *зийрак* (smart) *дид* 2 (insight, intelligence), *дидли* 2 (shrewd, smart), *заковат* (bright, insight, intelligence), *заковатли* (clever, shrewd, smart), *укувли* 1 (smart, quick-witted, shrewd, clever) *фахмли* (smart, quick-witted, quick on the uptake). (Taranov, 2012)

The terms for this category in Bosnian language are the same as ones mentioned in part 6.

In the English language, the expressions are: brilliant, expert, competent, adept, and proficient. (The Oxford Thesaurus)

- B. Units with seme "has talent and ability." This sub-group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as *истеъдод* (talent) 1 *истеъдодли* (talented), *икдидорли* (with a strong, powerful mind, gifted) *қобилият* 2 (ability, gift, giftedness, talent), *қобилиятли* 2 (capable of, gifted, talented) *лаёқат* 2 (giftedness, talent), *лаёқатли* 2 (gifted, talented) and others. (Taranov, 2012)

Bosnian: *talenat* (talent), *nadarenost* (talent), *oštrouman* (strong, powerful, gifted mind), *nadarenost* (giftedness). (Halilović, 1996)

English language: gifted, skillful, skilled, brilliant, top-notch. (The Oxford Thesaurus)

**10. Units with seme "Imagination and presentation."** This group can be divided into two subgroups: A. Units with seme "Imagination." B. Units with seme "Representations".

- A. Units with seme "Imagination." This sub-group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as хаёл 1 (imagination, representation, thought), хаёлкаш (haёлparast) (dreamy, visionary), хаёллий (imaginary, fictional, seemingly) хаёлланмоқ (think, stargaze, dream), хаёлчан (dreamy, pensive) хаёлан (mentally, in dreams ) and others . (Taranov, 2012)

Bosnian: *mašta* (imagination), *bujna mašta* (vivid imagination), *sanjar* (dreamer), *sanjariti* (to dream), *vizionar* (visioner). (Halilović, 1996)

English: vision, inspiration, insight, by any stretch of the imagination, a flight of fancy (shows a lot of imagination, but it's not very practical in use). (The Oxford Thesaurus)

- B. Units with seme "Representations." This sub-group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as тасаввур 1.2 (presentation), тасаввур қилмоқ (present), хаёлига келтирмоқ (idiom) (pictured in the imagination), кўз олдига келмоқ (idiom) (present before the eyes) and others. (Muxamedova, 2007)

Bosnian: *zamisliti* (to picture), *vidjeti kao pred očima* (present before the eyes). (Halilović, 1996)

**11. Units with seme "processes associated with memory."** This group can be divided into two subgroups: A. Units with seme "Total Recall." B. Units with seme "Forget."

- A. Units with seme "Total Recall." This sub-group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as хотир 1.2 (memory, mind, thought) хотирламоқ (remember, recall, restore memory), эс 2 (memory, mind, thought) эсламоқ 1.2 (recall, restore memory) ёд (memory), ёдламоқ 1.2 (remember, restore memory), ёдаки (memory, learn by heart), ёдга олмоқ, ёдга солмоқ, ёдга тушмоқ (idioms) (remember, recall, restore memory), эсга олмоқ (idiom) (remember, remember), эсга тушмоқ (idiom) (restored in memory, etc.) (Muxamedova, 2007)

Bosnian: *memorija*, *pamćenje*, *sjećanje* (memory), *pohraniti u memoriji* (restore in ones memory – more used as a computer term), *zapamtiti*, *naučiti napamet* (learn by heart – in Bosnian language learn by mind). (Halilović, 1996)

English: consciousness, recollection, flashback, retrospection, camera-eye (meaning: the one that memorizes almost everything, mind's eye (meaning: bright) (The Oxford Thesaurus)

- B. Units with seme "Forget." This sub-group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as унутмоқ 1, 2, 3 (forget, pass into oblivion), ёдидан кутармоқ, ёдидад чиқармоқ (idioms) - (go to tradition), эсидан чиқармоқ, эсидан чақарилмоқ (idioms) (delete from memory, forget), хаёлидан қўтарилмоқ (idiom) - (forget) and others. (Vasiliev, 1981)

Bosnian: *zaboraviti* (forget), *izbrisati iz sjećanja* (idiom: delete from ones memory). (Halilović, 1996)

English: fail to remember, deliberately cease to think of, neglect to behave in an appropriate way. (The Oxford Thesaurus)

**12. Units with seme "Guess, guess what."** This group includes such linguistic units of the Uzbek language as чама 2 (assumption, reckoning, a rough calculation, the approximate definition), чамаламоқ 1.2 (assume, estimate, determine approximately), тахмин (guess, approximate), тахминан (presumably approximate), тахмин қилмоқ (assumed to figure), тахминий (presumably approximate) фараз (suggested hypothesis, assumption), фараз қилмоқ (assume, estimate, determine approximately) тусмол (assumption, reckoning, about the definition), тусмолламоқ (assume estimate, to determine approximately), гумон (guess suspicion, doubt), гумон қилмоқ (assume suspect doubt) and others. (Vasiliev, 1981)

Bosnian: *pretpostavka* (assumption), *pretpostaviti* (guess, assume), *odlučiti "otprilike"* (colloquial use: to decide approximately), *sumnja* (doubt), etc. (Halilović, 1996)

So, a special study of the object of our research – the semantic field units with semanteme "thinking" – is not observed in general linguistics. There are studies in Russian linguistics in which verbal speech means considering the physical and intellectual activities, recorded in the dictionaries of the Russian and English languages and also functioning class of verbs of intellectual activity in the poetry of the Russian text by Joseph Brodsky.

## Conclusion



At present, the lexical-semantic field includes not only the lexeme verbs, but the lexemes of nouns and adjectives, as well as some idioms. An analysis of the factual material revealed the following semantic groups of units with semanteme "thinking" in Uzbek language:

1. Units with seme "thinking , the thought ."
2. Units with seme "decision".
3. Units with seme "discuss , deliberate ."
4. Units with seme "awareness , understanding thought."
5. Units with seme "to justify their thoughts."
6. Units with seme "knowledge."
- 7 Units with seme "mental comparison."
- 8 Units with seme "think for a specific purpose ."
9. Units with seme "has a sharp mind and talent."

- A. Units with seme "has a sharp mind."
- B. Units with seme "has the talent and ability."

10. Units with seme "imagination and presentation."

- A. Units with seme "imagination."
- B. Units with seme "representations".

11 Units with seme "processes associated with memory." This group can be divided into two subgroups:

- A. Units with seme "total recall."
- B. Units with seme "forget."

- 12 Units with seme "guess, guess what."

The study of the semantic field units with semanteme "thinking" in the Uzbek language allows new possibilities for compiling dictionaries with valence and with the units of automatic data analysis.

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